Gazette,

AND

ROANOKE ADVERTISER.

"RETAINS EVERY POWER NOT EXPRESSLY DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED."

MILTON, N. C. FEBRUARY 18, 1831. PRINTED BY W. D. WEBSTER. NO.

...ns of Mil-
...cent coun-

...at at the Ga-
... a parcel of
...duction to
...age, upon a
...any Gram-
...contains about
...ar; the pieces
...ost distinguished
...been renowned
...and their style
...stemed the pride
...erature. From long
...er, in both the ancient
...communicating a know-
...important branch of edu-
...cheerfully acknowledge Mr.
...e most sure, economical and
...mode of teaching English Gram-
...ever come within my knowl-
...fore I earnestly recommend it to
... and Tut reases to procure the
...which can at any time be had at this
...at a low price,) and make the expe-

E. T. FOWLKES.

...e Office, Milton, N. C. 1830.

STRAYED,

A bay mare about nine year
old, some white spots nea
houlders, occasioned by th
ar, a small rose on the lef
of the neck, which is white, about th
ze of a ninepence; I got her of Davi
ndon. It is possible she may have stra
towards Caswell Court-House.

JOHN E. ELLIOTT.

Dec. 25th, 1830—9.

CASH STORE.

HARDONS & JOHNSON having remo
d to the Brick Building, opposite th
ost Office, are now receiving, in addition to the
former ... a handsome assortment of

WINTER GOODS.

Having made their purchases in the best market
and being resolved, for the future, to sell for CASH
only, they flatter themselves, that they can adapt
their prices to the pressure of the times. They pre-
sent their thanks to the public for the patronage
heretofore received, and invite them to call and
examine their stock.

Milton, January, 6th 1831.

We have a first rate JACK, of approved stock and surety, that we will stand in the neighbourhood of Milton, the coming season, upon reasonable terms.

W. HERRING & R. YARBROUGH.

MILLINERY

AND MANTUAMAKING.

Mrs. Boley.—Returns her thanks to her cus
tomers for the patronage heretofore received
and would inform them and the public gener-
ally, that she has removed from her old stand and
is now situated between the stores of Watkins &
Johnson; where she intends keeping on hand a
general assortment of

Fall & Spring Patterns,

AND WILL MAKE AND TRIM

BONNETS & DRESSES.

In the latest Fashions. From her exertions to please she flatters herself that she will merit and receive a continuance of the custom hitherto so liberally extended to her.

Milton, January 1831.—32-3

CAUTION!!

SOME time in the month of March last, a man calling himself ALEXANDER J. MAURICE, came to this place, professing to be a Universalist Preacher, and as such, was cordially received by the friends of Universalism. Some short time after his arrival, his friends becoming his sureties, he was enabled to purchase one half of the Printing Press, Types, and other materials used in the Office of the Carolina Sentinel, together with some other articles, amounting in all to about Eighteen Hundred Dollars. Scarcely have six months elapsed when this same unprincipled scoundrel has shamefully absconded, and left his friends to pay his debts. Since his departure from this place, we have heard of his having carried away a gold watch entrusted to his care by a lady in the country, for the purpose of having it repaired in this place; of his endeavoring to pass a note forged by himself to the amount of $300: of his purchasing several watches on the eve of his departure, for which he gave his notes; of his borrowing several sums of money and finally leaving his tavern bill unpaid.

This notice is therefore to caution the public, (particularly in Philadelphia and New York, where he has been seen) to discountenance such a villian. Said Alexander J. Maurice is about five feet five inches high, dark complexion, black hair and grey eyes, with a very prominent forehead. ☞Editors throughout the States would confer a favor on the community by giving the above one or more insertions.

J. R. GREENE.
EDW'D S. JONES.

Newbern, Dec. 21st 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has located himself in Weldon, (falls of Roanoke) to transact a general Commission business, to which I shall devote the whole of my attention; my charges for forwarding Cotton, Flour, and Tobacco is as follows:

Cotton per bale	25 cts.
Flour per barrel	10 cts.
Tobacco per hhd.	75 cts.

Articles descending or asscending the River at the usual rates.

M. HUNT.

Oct. 28th 1830.—21-19w.—pd.

THE business of SHOEMAKING in ALL ITS BRANCHES will be conducted by the subscriber in the white house nearly opposite the store of S. Watkins & co.—Work will be warranted of the first material and of the first quality. Without a puff, it cannot be beaten in the southern country.

J. O. BRACKEN.

N. B. Three, or four first rate journeymen will meet with constant employ and prompt pay by applying to. J. O. B.

A SCHOOL.

THE subscribers adopt this method of informing the public that in consequence of the bad weather, the exercises of their school will not be resumed until the first day of February.

In their school, means will be used to excite a laudable spirit of emulation among the students, and for this purpose, rewards will be offered as incentives to study. As they design the discipline of their school to be parental, corporal punishment will be resorted to only in extreme cases.

Board can be had in respectable families on very moderate terms.—Prices of Tuition as heretofore.

DABNEY RAINEY,
JOHN P. RAINEY.

Halifax county, Va. 1831.—32.

DANVILLE REPORTER,

AND

Roanoke Commercial Gazette.

THE Establishment of the INDEPENDENT STATESMAN, having been transferred to us, with its former conductor, and we having stipulated to fulfil his engagements with his subscribers, the paper will be continued under the same name, until the expiration of the volume now in a course of publication, after which time, we design publishing, on a sheet of the same size of the "Statesman," a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled, THE DANVILLE REPORTER AND ROANOKE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

When we took charge of the Establishment, the subscription to the paper was found to be so small, as to render an addition not only desirable, but absolutely essential to sustain its publication:—It is therefore, with the view of giving our paper a more extentive circulation, and of enabling us to consinue its publication, that we submit this Prospectus to an enlightened, high-minded and liberal public. In doing so, we are well aware of the responsibility of our undertaking: We know that the Press, when properly conducted, has a most happy and beneficial influence upon society; but, on the other hand, when diverted from its legitimate sphere, and the *instrument* of a party and sectarian dogmas, it becomes, not only a *burden*, but a *curse* greatly to be deprecated. Such being our impressions, we proceed, in a concise manner, to give the principles which will govern us in our Editorial capacity:

In principle, we, like most other Editors, profess to be REPUBLICANS; but of that stamp, who believe it the imperious duty of the *few*, implicity to bow to the voice of the *many*, when fully and legitimately expressed. And although it is not designed that ours shall be a *party* paper, or filled with political disquisitions to the exclusion of what we may deem more important matter, yet we shall, so long as the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, discharges the duties of his station consistently with our ideas of a Popular Government, lend him our hearty though feeble support. We are perfectly aware, that, upon most political questions, the thinking part of the community have already come to some definite conclusion; and we are not so presumptious as to suppose, that any thing we may say, would have the least tendency to change the determination of a single individual.—Therefore, we shall consider it more our duty to give to our readers true accounts of the action of the public will, upon those subjects, than to harrass them with partian essays of our own, in favor of one to the prejudice of the other party. Thus it will be seen, that whilst our paper will embody in its columns a sufficiency of political matter to render it interesting to that class of readers, it will also contain a full portion of Domestic and Foreign news, as well as of Literary and Scientific selections; and, in fine no pains or exertions will be spared, to make it a vehicle of news both pleasing and useful.

JOSEPH HOLDERBY JR.
EDWIN C. CABNISS.

Danville, Va. Dec. 1830.

CONDITIONS.—Three Dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of first number. No subscription received for a less term than six months.

State of North-Carolina,

Caswell County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Seissions, January Term 1831.

Elisha ... and his wife Rachel and Peter ... and his wife Hannah
vs.
William Christy, Asa Dill & his wife Polly and Archibald Dill.

WHEREAS a paper writing purporting to be the nuncupative will of Rachel Christy was brought into Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Cristy, Asa Dill and his wife Polly are of the next of kin to the deceased and that they are not inhabitants of this State—Whereupon it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Milton Gazette for the space of six weeks for the said William Christy and Asa Dill & his wife Polly to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County & State aforesaid on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March next then and there to contest the probate of the said Will otherwise the same will be admitted to probate and duly Recorded.

Test.

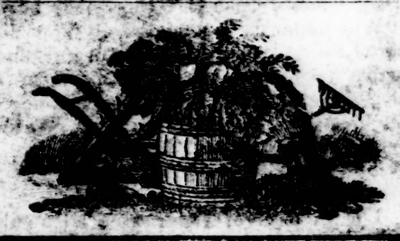
PAUL A. HARALSON, Clk.

35—6w.

JOB PRINTING,

Of every Description,

Neatly executed at this Office.



AGRICULTURAL.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
Agricolas! [VIRGIL.

That man is blest who knows his own estate,
And tills his land regardless of the great.

CURRANTS.

Among all the fruit of the garden there is none more useful than the *Currant*. The bushes will thrive in most soils; they endure our most severe winters; are constant bearers; the fruit continues long in use, and they are not liable to be destroyed by insects. Who will neglect to cultivate so valuable a fruit? There are four kinds of this fruit which should be found in every garden. The large red and white Dutch, the Champaigne pale red, and the black English Currant. We find this fruit in different shapes upon our table for three months or one quarter of the year, and always acceptable. As for wine, I know it will be said that they make a heavy kind of wine, which may be drank when we can get no other. Let the reader consider this is an age of improvement, and we know of a cask of currant wine in this county, made the last season, which will be pronounced equal in quality to any imported wine which can be purchased in this place at two dollars per gallon. As there will be an account given hereafter of the manufacture of this wine, by the gentleman who made it, we shall only observe that the materials were all the produce of his farm, and such wine can well be made at half a dollar per gallon. We see attempts made to train the currant as a dwarf standard; this reqnires much time in cutting down the sprouts which are constantly springing from the root but which may be avoided by commencing right at first. As this is a proper season for commencing the preparations for forming currant plantations, a few directions to young gardeners may be useful.

The best method of propagating currants is by cuttings; these may be taken from the falling of the leaf in autumn until spring. Select the straightest and most thrifty shoots of the preceding year's wood, which should be eighteen inches long or more, let them be cut at such distance from the old wood that the buds are found regular and are large and distinct. When you have collected as many of these straight shoots as you wish, cut the lower end to a point, that it may more easily be stuck in the ground; then with a sharp, budding knife, cut out each bud much in the manner of cutting them from a scion for budding—proceed in this maner as far as you can on the body of your bush to remain without limbs, as no sprouts will ever come out of that part deprived of buds and the greatest care should be taken that not one bud, however small, should be left, as that would defeat all your calculations—after this stick them in the ground from four to six inches, keeping them perpendicular. The first summer they will take root and make small growths, after which they may be set in the places where you wish them to remain. As they increase in size the sons should be pruned and shaped to the taste of the operator. Currant bushes, managed in this way, will continue in bearing fifty years—the fruit will be larger and better flavored than from those bushes left to grow in the common manner; the borders will not be infested with sprouts, and dwarf standard, are ornamental, and should be found in every well regulated garden.—[*Ed.*

We understand that on Saturday last, a boat from Milton, was upset, coming through Hamlin's Falls, about ten miles above the Canal. Three coloured men, who had charge of her, one of whom was named Winters, were drowned. There was a white man (our informant did not learn his name) who was saved by clinging to the large oar used for steering. He was carried about a mile below the Falls and was taken up, almost lifeless. The boat was laden with 45 barrels of Flour for Mr. Nelson—only 14 have been found.—*Roanoke Advocate.*

A new Post-Office, named *Mount Sion*, has been established at the house of Col. Augustus Alexander, 8 miles from Charlotte, on the Camden road, and Col. Alexander appointed Postmaster.

The Post-Office at Mount Moriah has been discontinued, and also the Jordansville Post-Office, the newly established office of Mount Sion will supply their place.

Miner's Journal.

An Unnatural & Inhuman Son.—We heard a statement made from a pulpit in this city, a short time since, which made our blood run cold, and the bare recollection of which makes us shudder. What monsters men can make of themselves! We was stated by the speaker and in a manner to leave no doubt of his sincerity, that he had recently been called to minister to the necessities of an aged female who lay in an entry or passage to a garret, the right to which was only admitted by removing two shingles in the roof. Her neighbor a female, who was a little more favored than herself, by having a room in the garret, was the only friend to whom she could call for assistance, and she was merely able to crawl occasionally to her side to hand her a cup of cold water, which a high fever made an invaluable blessing. Yet this poor, helpless and aged woman, is the widow of a merchant who once traded on a capital of near half a million of dollars, and whose son is at this time an eminent and flourishing merchant rolling in splendid affluence in a neighboring city. We regret that the name of the unfeeling wretch was not mentioned; such monsters should be held up to the abhorrence and execration of mankind.

[*Phil. Sat. Bulletin.*

From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.

WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.—

Mr. Trotter.—Five or six days since my business called me to Danville, and thence to Harrodsburg. Whilst decending the cliff on the north side of the Kentucky river, I very unexpectedly encountered a being whose strangeness of visage inspired me with the most horrible sensation. When I first saw him, he was lying on the ground his tail tied to the limb of a tree, about twenty yards distant. I would judge it to be thirty yards in length and about the size of a bed cord. The trampling of my horse's feet startled him, and he bounded to the tree climbing up by his tail, which as before stated was tied to a limb. Recovering somewhat from my confusion, I advanced nearer the tree, where I immediately surveyed his whole appearance. His head was of the usual dimensions, and his hair was long and flowing, reaching nearly to his waist. His eye (he had but one) in the center of his forehead, was almost round and near the size of a silver dollar. His body was covered with hair and feathers, and his legs resembled those of the bear. He ascended with the greatest facility from limb to limb, and muttered some unintelligible words in a harsh tone. Whilst he was intent on gazing me, I rode around the tree about four times, his head turning each time with me. When I stopped, his head was still a moment, when it wheeled with the velocity of a top until it resumed its former position. Seeing him about to descend by means of his tail, I put spurs to my horse and passed the ferry greatly terrified and out of breath.

The above statement I give you at the request of my neighbors, who will certify to my good character, having resided amongst them for nineteen years.

PATERICK A. FLOURNOY.

Jessamine county, Ky. Jan. 3, 1831.

"Oh the wife of a single life."—The old bachelors of England have been rubbed up together and put forth a work on "Connubial Statistics." We agree with Governor Pope of Arkansas, in denouncing the state of "single blessedness," and in congratulating all the old bachelors to matrimony; but we would not prevent the married from giving all the happiness they can from the imaginary unhappiness of others. The following they contend is a fair statement of matrimony in some of the principal towns in England, in 1816.

Wives eloped, 1852; Husbands run away 2347; Legally divorced, 4175; Husbands and wives has exhibited to the world the most perfect *Paradisical* love in *public*, calling each other "My beloved Sophia, My kind Charles, My charming Emma," but who peck and scratch each other all night, 6934; Living in open hostility, 17,845; Secretly discontented, 33,269; Mutually indifferent, 55,240; Pretty well for happy, 27; Hardly happy, 14; Truly happy, 5; Total 100,000. Appalling! appalling! only *five out of one hundred thousand!!!*

Portland Advertiser.

GRAIN.—No Wheat or Corn afloat; sales of White Corn have been made from store at 60 cents. Former quotations are continued.

Guessing the Hog.—A game is practised in New-York, called "guessing the hog." Each person pays 50 cts. and marks down the supposed weight of the hog. Whoever comes nearest takes the hog.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE!

Trouble in France—Conviction and Sentencing of the Ex-Ministers;—resignation of Lafayette;—Independence of Belgium;—March of the Russians upon Poland;—Troubles in England and Ireland.

By the packet ship Canada, Capt. Graham, (January 6) and Napoleon, Captain, (December 25th) London papers of the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th of January inclusive, have been received. They furnish a large stock of interesting political and commercial intelligence, relating to the condemnation of the Ex-Ministers of France to perpetual imprisonment—the resignation of Gen. Lafayette as the Commander in Chief of the National Guard; non-intervention of the five Great Powers in the affairs of Belgium, &c. as disclosed in the speech of M. Lafitte—the intentions of the Emperor of Russia with regard to Poland—and lastly, the improvement in the English Grain Market.

In Poland, the insurrection had become general.—The inhabitants are making the most vigorous exertions to secure their independence. The nobility are making large subscriptions for the support of the cause in money and Jewels; officers, scholars, and even the clergy, are at work at the entrenchments; and the Jewish population has entered zealously into the spirit of the revolution, and is every where taking up arms. The Provisional Government of Warsaw is dissolved and a National Council appointed in its stead, of which Prince Adam Czartoryski is appointed President. On the other hand, Russia is not idle. An army is assembling on the western side of the Russian empire, the chief command of which has been given by the Emperor to Gen. Diebitsch. The Governments of Grodno, Wilna, Minsch, Podaba, and Vothynia, with the province of Byalistock, are declared to be in a state of rebellion, are placed by a proclamation of the Emperor, under the administration of the celebrated Russian commander.

A Hamburg article of the 28th of December, says, that the Russian Guard, consisting of 40,000 men, were ready to march from St. Petersburgh, for the Polish frontier, on the 25th of that month.

The trial of the ex-Ministers of France was concluded on the 21st December. The sentence is—*Condemnation to perpetual imprisonment in France, with forfeiture of title, rank and fortune.* The sentence on Prince Polignac is severer than that passed on his colleagues; it declares him *civilly dead.*

The tumults in Paris, growing out of the trial of the Ex-Ministers, began on Monday, the 20th December, and continued through the two next days.—On Thursday the disturbances seem to have been at their greatest height. Gen Lafayette rode out on that day, several times and addressed the crowds assembled in the streets. "The venerable patriot," says one account, "assured them that justice would be done upon the prisoners according to the laws of the land, but that vengeance should not be inflicted upon one of them by popular violence, until his life was first sacrificed in their defence. The people as on the previous day, generally cheered their ancient champion; but some cried, "Down with Lafayette." The old soldier remarked that liberty had never been secured by a tumultuous interference with the laws; and at length, when irritated for a moment by some hisses, exclaimed, "Who are you in that corner? I know the brave defenders of liberty, but your faces are strange to me; on the 29th of July, I did not remember to have seen you at our barricades."

The mobing had continued through the whole of Wednesday, in the same half-earnest half-jesting state in which it commenced; but at a late hour of the night, the King took the bold resolution of parading the streets in person, with his second son, accompanied with so much of the equipage as manifested his presence, but without any force that could intimidate any confidence of his safety. The effect was instantaneous and decisive, and from that moment, all apprehension of tumult appears to have vanished. It was at first imagined, that Prince Polignac, would be conveyed with the other prisoners, to the fortress of Ham in Picardy; but a more severe doom awaits this unfortunate Nobleman. His sentence ought to satisfy his most bitter enemies: he is condemned to the loss of all his property—neither can he devise it by will, or otherwise bestow it: he has no title for any thing, but "mere subsistence;" he can neither name a tutor for his children, nor concur in any arrangements for that purpose. He cannot appear as a witness in any court of justice: neither can he name a plaintiff or a defendant in any cause. He cannot contract marriage, and consequently, any future issue must be illegitimated; even his previous marriage is dissolved, and all the ties arising out of it. His wife and children, can therefore now divide his inheritance, exactly as if he were dead. He is also to be separated from his fellow prisoners and friends; and, instead of accompanying them to the fortress of Ham, his destination is the dilapidated fortress of Mount St. Michael, on the coast of Normandy—a fortress erected by William the Conqueror, and only since inhabited by those who were anxious to practice the most severe and mortifying self-denial; and while Prince Polignac is left to expiate his errors in this dreadful solitude, his fellow-prisoners will reside at Ham in Picardy

GREAT BRITAIN.

The subject of reform in England, seems by the London papers, to engross the attention of all classes. Petitions were pouring in from all quarters in favor of, and none against it—and the editor of the Morning Chronicle says, "The Ministry would commit *felo de se* were they to disappoint the Country," in yielding to the voice of the people as to reform. "Reform alone can save the state; this the people and the Ministry know." Should it not be granted, says the Chronicle, we pretend not to say what the consequences may be.

The work of burning and breaking machinery is still carried on in England, though not to so great an extent as at the date of previous intelligence. A great number of persons have been taken up, and many of our papers are filled with accounts of their trials before a special commission, opened at Winchester for that purpose. The number of rioters and incendiaries apprehended in that neighborhood alone is stated to exceed three hundred, and the appearance of the greater part of them is said to denote persons of a condition that would not be likely to be driven to excess by the pressure of distress.

The prospects of *Trade* were brightening, from the assurances given by ministers of their intention to endeavour to remedy, by every means in their power, the existing difficulties.

IRELAND.

The various accounts from this country, received by the present arrival, represent different portions of it as being in a state of great agitation; but it seems probable that the moderation and firmness of the Marquis of Anglesea, will prevent any formidable excess from being committed.

A Dublin paper of the 1st January, contains a long letter from Kilkenny, giving accounts of large assemblages of the pesantry, under the pretence of hurling matches who cut down timber for the purpose of making horlets, and strove to intimidate the clergy and proprietors of tythes, demanding a reduction of a third. Such measures were taken as were effectual for the protection of Kilkenny.

The Dublin Evening Packet, speaks with great confidence of the influence possessed by the Viceroy over the populace. It is said that many of the Orange party unite with the Catholics in seeking a repeal of the Union, but that such is not the desire of the people at large. Mr. O'Connell is charged with desiring, not only such repeal, but such a separation as that of Belgium from Holland.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Advices from Warsaw, through the German papers, are to the 9th of Dec. and from the frontiers of Poland, to the 12th—both inclusive. The number of killed during the commotions at Warsaw is stated to be 6000, but it could not be ascertained with accuracy.

The *Messager des Chamber* states, that all the last accounts from Warsaw, confirm the previous intelligence of a division of the Lithuanian army, about from 25,000 to 30 000 strong, have declared in favor of Polish independence, and that the Lithuanian regiments of the imperial Guard, which had accompanied the Grand Duke Constantine, in his retreat, had returned to Warsaw. A Proclamation had been published at Warsaw, enjoining the inhabitants to return to their work, and ordering the churches and public establishments to be opened. On the 5th inst. General Chlopicki had been invested with the command of all the troops and National Guards of the capital, and wears the title of Dictator; but he issued a proclamation, in which he stated, that he had only accepted it in consequence of the importance of existing circumstances, and in imitation of the example of the Romans, who, in time of danger confided the sovereign, and absolute power to the hands of a dictator.—The Proclamation also intimates the General's intention to resign the command when the two Chambers assemble.

The following is an extract of a letter of the 7th inst from Tilsit:—"Revolutions are marching with gigantic steps. According to news we have received from Wilna, the insurrection there is general. The students of the University, with the Burghes, have resumed the national colors. The magical word of Lafayette is on every lip. Shouts of "Lafayette forever! his Aid-de-Camp, Chouzko, our brave country man forever!" are heard in all directions. It is said that the Provisional Government of Wilna is composed of M. Reemer, John Chodzko, and J. Smadesky, and that communications are already established with Warsaw. The desertion in the army of Lithuania, is immese."

In Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia, there are numerous germs of insurrection. Of these, three provinces, Volhynia, is considered as the most disposed to rise. It has been at all times distinguished by his courage and patriotism.

It is stated from Warsaw, that the Russian troops which have already arrived, or are on the point of arriving, on the borders of Poland, may be estaimted at 160,000 men.

A Polish gentleman, of the name of Wielopolski, had arrived in Paris from Warsaw, charged with a mision from the Dictator. He is said to have left Warsaw on the 12th and that was only by being in disguise, and taking a circuitous route, that he was able to pass through the countries adjoining Poland, and reach the frontiers of France. The object of his mission is said, in some of the private letters from Paris, to be that of soliciting the French Government's alliance with Poland, or at least, her good offices with the principal powers of Europe, so that the independence of Poland might be obtained. It was generally believed in Paris that this envoy would not succeed in obtaining any thing from the present Government of France. No longer under the influence of popular clamour, that Government is more than ever fixed in its determination not to interfere with the internal concerns of foreign nations, provided others adhere to the same line of policy.

ROME.

The Conclave, which commenced on the 14th of December, will not be of long duration.

The Cardinals qualified for Popery, in public opinion, are Gregorio, Pacca, Capellari, Offizoni, and Zurla.

Public opinion seem especially to point out Cordinal Zurla, one of the most learned members nf the sacred College.

France has always appreciated his virtues and his talents, and the good spirit which is observed in all his works, especially his Latin theology. Cardinal Capellari, enjoys the same reputation for his extensive knowledge and exalted piety.

BELGIUM.

From Belgium the accounts are highly satisfactory—all is quietness there, and the Globe says that a private letter, addressed to an eminent house in London states, that the affairs of Holland and Belgium are likely to be adjusted; that Belgium takes upon herself one half of the Dutch debt, and that in return the free navigation of the Scheldt is granted to the Belgians.

The French papers state, that Prince Leopold is to be called to the Belgic throne, and in order to remove the jealousies of France he is to marry a daughter of the Citizen King. Marshal Gerard, the late Minister of War, is said to have complimented Princess Mary on her approaching nuptials and honors.

SWITZERLAND.

The Morning Chronicle of Tuesday gives an interesting summary of what has been doing in the way of revolution in the Swiss Cantons. The first movements was in Friburgh, where a petition was presented from the town of Morat for a change of the Constitution, and meeting with rather a cool reception from the great council, the people assembled to the number of 3000, and in despite of a show of armed resistance made by that body compelled it to yield. The example has been followed in Zurich, St. Gall, Solcure, Schaffhausen, Arun, Lucern, Thurgan, and Berne; so that in one half of the cantons the popular feeling has been successfully roused into action; and we may calculate with safety upon its extending over the whole. Nothing but a promise indeed seems yet to have been obtained; but we cannot doubt that the reform will follow, for after the people have felt their strength as they have done, it will not be possible to trifle with them. In his treatment of foreign states, Napoleon's character scarcely appears any where to so much advantages as in Switzerland. He encroached much less on its independence than on many other countries and the alterations he introduced into the Governments of the cantons were in general at the expense of the aristocracy, and beneficial to the people. The holy allies, however, thought fit, in the pentitude of their wisdom, to obliterate all his improvements, and replace the petty aristicracies in the possession of the old privileges. Behold the result. Tho mighty convulsion now agitating Europe from side to side are their work.

MEXICO.

Extract of a private letter dated

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 8.

The nation is seriously engaged about the consummation of its happiness, by restoring peace and obedience to its Government. The dissentions are every where discomfited. Their principal bands, commanded by Guerero, Alvarez and Codallus, have been completely overthrown; the two first by Bravo, and the latter by Col. Otero. Others have solicited the pardon of Government, and the coast of Ojaca is already tranquillized. Peace will soon be permanently established and order and obedience to the laws will be restored to our country, which has the happiness to be governed by wise rulers, and its faithful citizens are bent upon annihilating the germ of revolutions. The state of the country is at this moment highly flattering, and we have every roason to hope that the future will exhibit the reign of liberty, and a pleasing spectacle of the civic virtues of our citizens.

Unfortunately there exist discontented and ill disposed men, who, if they were in their power, would involve their country in ruin; and these, by their factious publications, teeming with falsehoods, have given to certain sections of the country the misguided direction which they have been seen to take. There are nevertheless in the same sections good and patriotic citizens like yourself, who combat and counteract these incendiary publications. This reflection consoles and rejoices those who desire the glory of their country.

Two Days Later from Eugland.—We have been politely favored by a mercantile friend, says the Boston Gazette, with a Halifax paper of the 5th inst. H. M. packet ship Rinaldo, 28 days from Falmouth, had arrived there, bringing London prpers two days later than those received at N. York. A London paper of the 6th January states, that all was tranquil at Paris, at the latest accounts from that capital. A rumor of the death of the Emperor of Austria was afloat. Earl Grey had submitted a system of Parliamentary Reform to the King, and it had received the royal approbation [illegible] was expected.

The events [illegible] by the Emper[illegible] review in St[illegible] say, excited [illegible] indignation [illegible] the rebels. [illegible] evinces a de[illegible] Poles to m[illegible] storm that [illegible] The best wis[illegible] ed in every c[illegible] the unequal co[illegible]

The present [illegible] events determ[illegible] declaration of [illegible] M. Lafitte, i[illegible] the 30th Dec[illegible] point.—"Fra[illegible] of conquest, b[illegible] internal tranq[illegible] were not the c[illegible] not be worthy [illegible] [Cheers]

"The follo[illegible] seilles paper [illegible] reached us fro[illegible] motion which [illegible] real revolution [illegible] possession of fo[illegible] liberty and inde[illegible] have hoisted the[illegible] Republic. A let[illegible] that at the demand[illegible] ers for political offe[illegible] in great numbers in [illegible] at liberty."

From Venezuela.—Le[illegible] ceived from La Guayra to [illegible] state that the government w[illegible] larity, and firmly established. [illegible] tution was sworn to by the inhabit[illegible] early part of December. The A[illegible] of Caracas refused to take the oath[illegible] expelled from the country; an oc[illegible] say the letters, which among such [illegible] clearly exhibits the strength of the [illegible] ment. Gen. Paez had no authorit[illegible] as military commander, and that [illegible] subject entirely at the disposition o[illegible] authorities.

DOMESTIC,

CORRESPONDENCE

Between GENERAL JACKSON *and* JO[illegible] CALHOUN, *President and Vice Pres[illegible] of the United States, on the subject o[illegible] course of the latter in the deliberations [illegible] the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the occur[illegible] rences in the Seminole war.*

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I come before you as my constituents, to give an account of my conduct in an important political transaction, which has been called in question, and so erroneously represented, that neither justice to myself nor respect for you will permit me any longer to remain silent; I allude to my course, in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the Seminole question. I know not how I can place more fully before you all the facts and circumstances of the case, than by putting you in possession of the correspondence between General Jackson and myself; which will show the difference between the views that we have respectively taken, and by what means, and through whose agency, this long gone-by affair has been revived.

I have not taken this step, strictly defensive as it is, without mature deliberation, and a calm and careful estimate of all the obligations under which I act. That there are strong reasons against it, I feel and acknowledge; but I also feel the most thorough conviction that the sacred obligation to vindicate my character, impeached, as it has been, in one of the most important incidents of my life, and to prove myself not unworthy of the high station to which you have elevated me, far outweigh all other considerations. Should my vindication have any political or personal bearing, I can only say that it will not be because I have willed or desired it. It is my intention simply to place my own conduct in its proper light, and not to assault others. Nor ought I to be held responsible should any such consequence follow; as I am free from all agency in resuscitating this old subject, or bringing it to the knowledge of the public. Previous to my arrival here, I had confined the knowledge of the existence of the correspondence to a few confidential friends, who were politically attached both to General Jackson and myself; not that I had any thing to apprehend from its disclosure, but because I was unwilling to increase the existing excitement in the present highly critical state of our public affairs. But when I arrived here late in December, I found my caution had been of no avail, and that the correspondence was a subject of conversation in every circle and soon became a topic of free comment in most of the public journals. The accounts of the affair, as is usually the case on such occasions, were, for the most part grossly distorted, and were, in many instances, highly injurious to my character. Still I deemed it my duty to take no hasty step, being determined to afford time for justice to be done me without appeal to you; and, if it should be to remain silent, as my only object was the vindication of my conduct and character. Believing that further delay would be useless, I can see no adequate motive to postpone, any longer, the submission of all the facts of the case to your deliberate and final decision.

I am not ignorant of the trying position in which I am placed—standing unsustained

JOB PRINTIN[illegible]

Of every Description,

Neatly executed at this [illegible]

HANDBILLS & BI[illegible]

Neatly executed, to order, with [illegible] and despatch.

Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

...Fayette, who repeatedly stated that ...at the risque of his ...is sufficiently severe ...indictive enemy, pa... ...nac, who in addition ...ent in common to his ...d to eternal solitude ...ns and penalties at... ...which appears to us ...most excruciating death ...enuity could invent,

The present state of ...l, the risings of the ...nd the destruction of ...ve. The excitemen[t] ...great, that nothing, ...reform and retrench... The weight of taxes is ...numbers to despera... ...doubt, whether any ...ministry can afford, ...the people. The ...ost heavily are the ...distribution of church ...are roling in wealth, ...ous incomes that they ...nvent means even to ...ling in their coaches, ...thing; the large majority ...most laborious duties are ...a mere pittance. Over this ...ministers will use but little in..., their interest is too closely connec... ...with the continuance of these abuses ever to remedy the evil. The insurrectionary movement is so wide spread and deep rooted, that it became necessary to prorogue parliament, so that members might go home and use their influence in allaying the discontent. The government not satisfied with these measures, have requested the clergy to pray for assistance from the Supreme ruler of the universe. Nations seldom ask the interposition of providence, until they have despaired of relief from their own exertions. Hence the framers of the prayer, needed not to head it with the declaration, "that the power and wisdom of man are of no avail" in averting their present calamity, to show the extent of their alarm. Whatever may be the issue, we cannot avoid feeling some fearful forebodings of a terrtble conflict between the oppresser and the oppressed. Which will probably terminate only with the ruin of the present govern... ment.

We are gratified to see the Indepeodence of Belgium recognised by the five principal governments of Europe—it must have been very reluctantly acceded to by the three northern powers, as giving great encouragement to the present brave struggle of the Poles. The tyranny suffered by the Belgians was mere dust in the balance, when compared to the selfish and truly degrading despotism of Russia and Austria. We only hope they will be as wise in the use of their liberty, as they were brave in acquiring it.

We have received, by the late arrivals from South America, the melancholy news of the death of Gen. Bolivar. He expired on the 17th of January, at his country seat, near Santa Martha, in a calm and collected manner, confessing and receiving sacrament at the same time. Thus is this great patriot cut off in the prime of life, when his services are most needed, a victim to a lingering disease, whose termination was no doubt hastened by the ingratitude of his country. As soon as death had closed his mortal career, his countrymen awoke to a sense of his worth and their irreparable loss, tried by funeral pompt, to compensate in some degree, for their base desertion of him, when stretched on the bed of sickness. Though his enemies were numerous and their hostility unrelenting,—accusing him of ambition and a desire to erect a kingly govement, it is to be hoped, that now justice will be done to his merits. Born of an illustrious family, and heir to an immense fortune, he might, by the influence of his family and talents, placed himself among the proudest of her oppressors. The keys of honor and office were open to him; but he indignantly spurned them, when they could be only exercised in tyrannising over his oppressed country. When goaded by the selfish despotism of Spain, to unfurl the banner of revolution, he placed himself among the most conspicuous of her patriots, and nobly sacrificed his princely estate to establish the liberty of his country. But a long series of ages of ignorance and the grossest superstition had totally unqualified them for the difficult task of self-government,—hence they were soon torn by civil dissentions and a victim to military leaders. Bolivar soon discovered that unless the strong arm of power was exercised until knowledge became more general, his country would only present scenes of anarchy and confusion. As soon as he expressed these sentiments; his blood hound enemies opened their mouths, and proclaimed, that he was seeking the destruction of the republic so as to erect a throne on its ruins. Stung with such ungrateful return from his counrry, in whose service he had spent his fortune and wrecked his health; the natural energy of his character appears to have given way under his accumulated wrongs and that fearful monster consumption, made fearful ravages, and soon bore him to that country, "where the weary are at rest and the wicked cease from troubling."

We have inserted to-day, a part of the Correspondence between Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson, published by the former; his motives for so doing are fully expressed in the address. We have seen for several weeks in the opposition papers, in the shape of letters from Washington, notices of a difference between the President and Vice President, which had led to a correspondence, that ended in a total breach of their friendship. We had been so much accustomed to misrepresentations and palpable falsehoods from such sources, and had so often seen the most distinguished men vilified for their adherence to the administration, that we gave but little credit to the report. But the last mail has undeceived us, by placing in our possession the whole correspondence. We need not say, how much we regret to see such an occurrence as two men occupying such elevated stations, in a personal controversy. But we must confess, the most mortifying circumstance is, the truly unpleasant situation in which our old favourite, Mr Crawford is placed. We had supposed, that amidst all the fires of political persecution, his moral and political integrity had escaped not only uninjured, but like fine gold purified. But unless some further development, we very much fear, his former laurels will be much withered by the present unfortunate controversy. We must wait and see if there is no, something yet behind the curtain, which will place a better construction on his conduct. We hope that there may be. The correspondence is very long, we will continue to publish it, or at least as much of it, as will put our readers in possession of the merits of the case, as soon as our limits and due regard to other subjects will permit.

The proceedings of Congress, for some time past has not possessed much interest. The House has been engaged principally in a bill for revolutionary pensions, which underwent an animated and lengthy discussion, and terminated by admitting the militia to the benefit of the act—thus for the first time, and after various efforts, comprehending that meritorious class of our revolutionary defenders in the bounty of their country.—The news of this act of the representatives, will cheer the heart of many a worn down veteran and send a beam of comfort into the gloom of the little span that separates him from the grave.

There was a considerable debate on the unprecedented motion of striking out the salary of the minister to Russia from the general appropriaton bill, which after having afforded the opposition an opportunity of pouring out their vials of wrath upon the administration, and the distinguished individual who holds that appointment, was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur was again brought up, and after a lengthy discussion was again rejected, by a vote of 99 to 90.

The Senate has been engaged principally in secret session the treaty with Turkey has been ratified, with the rejection of an article, relating to building war ships; also that with the Choctaw Indians. We perceive nothing of sufficient interest in their proceedings, to require further notice.

It is rumoured in Richmond, that Mr. Tazewell, intends resigning his seat in the Senate.

We had intended to make some remarks upon several other subjects that had suggested themselves to our minds, but are compelled to omit them for the present owing to want of room. In the mean time we should be thankful for any communication from our friends.

☞There will be four days Preaching in this place, commencing on Thursday Evening the 3d inst.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

DR. JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF A PAPER.

"I never derive more benefit or see more pleasure for the time," says Dr. Johnson, "than in reading a newspaper which has lately issued from the press I do really believe that nothing adds so much to the glory of any country as a newspaper. Liberty is stamped legibly upon its pages, and even the fold is marked with freedom. Do you want to know how your country thrives? I point you to the press! There you shall find a piece, perhaps, under the head of Legislative! Are you fond of Miscellany? Look there? What book can furnish such good accounts of our country—such wonderful, such extraordinary accounts of murder, robbery, accidents marriages, frolics, anecdotes of our Irish, English, and Indian brethren, and many other such things—such good as well as bad accounts from the Russians, French, Turks Dutch, &c. Under all these consideration, who is there in this land of freedom, that will not attend to an object so worthy of their regard."

NO SNOW IN MAINE.—It is worthy of notice that in the State of Maine far north, there is not any snow unless it has fallen since the date of the last letter. In windy days, the people are troubled with dust.

Prophecy of Lord Byron.—In his Journal under date of Jan. 13, 1821, Lord Byron writes—"Dined—News Come—the Powers mean to war the People. The intelligence, seems to be positive—let it be so—they will be beaten in the end. The *King-times* are fast finishing. There will be blood shed like water, and tears are like mists; but the People will conquer in the end. I shall not live to see it, but I foresee it."

Ireland,—The Limerick Post states there are in that city upwards of 30,000 individuals in a state of starvation!

Newspaper postage.—Colonel Richard M. Johnson has, with the approbation of the Post office Department, introduced a bill into the House of Representatives reducing the postage on newspapers.

DIED,

At his residence in Caswell County, on Sunday the 13th ult. of an apoplectic fit, Capt. Thomas Harrison in his 54th year; it is truly painful to us, to record the death of our fellow man at any time, or under any circumstances, but particularly so on this occasion; Capt. Harrison, a few hours prior to his death was siting with his family in good health and bid fair for as many days on earth as we do, but alas! how vain, how transitory is our mortal stay here, well might the prophet say, that in the midst of life we are in death. Capt. Harrison had for many years been a member of the Methodist Church and by his upright conduct and Godly conversation supported the character which should distinguish a christian; as a neighbor he was sociable and obliging, as a husband, devoted and sincere, as a parent loving and indulgent, and as a master, kind and humane. In short society has been bereft of one of her best citizens, but our loss is his eternal gain; yes, he is gone to receive we humbly trust that crown of glory that is held in reversion, for all Christians. The deceased has left a large family and a numerous train of relations to bemourn his sudden death. But,

Why should we mourn for the loss of a friend,
Or Shake at deaths alarms;
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call us to his arms.
Yes tis the gate of endless joy,
When Saints and angels join,
When husbands, wife and children are blest
In union all divine.

[COMMUNICATED.

State of North-Carolina, Caswell County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1831.

Nancy Hodge, VS. Samuel Hodge sr. David Hodge, jr. John Hodge, Saml. Hodge Jr. Chas. Busey and wife Polly, Thos. Bastin & his wife Hannah, Richard Durham & his wife, Judeth; who are the children of Isaac Hodge, dec'd. and Jesse Sergant, David Sergant, Samuel Sergant, Ephraim Sergant, and Andrew Cowan and his wife Polly; who are the children of Elizabeth Sergeant, dec'd.

Petition for Dower of the Lands of David Hodge, Sr. dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Hodge, Samuel Hodge, Jr. Thomas Bastin, and his wife Hannah, Jesse Sergant, David Sergant, Samuel Sergant, Ephraim Sergant, and Andrew Cawan and his wife Polly, are not inhabitants of this State—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Publication be made in the Milton Gazette, for six weeks, that they be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Caswell, at the Court House in Caswell, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1831, to answer plead or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing exparte.

Test.
PAUL A. HARALSON, Clk.
35—6w.

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber having resolved on moving from Milton early in the summer offers for CASH his extensive stock of goods at and under

Prime Cost.

The assortment comprises many valuable and fashionable articles in the DRY GOODS line, together with the usual variety of GROCERIES, SADDLERY, QUEENS-WARE, HARDWARE, &c. all which will be sold on such terms as must induce purchasers to avail themselves of an opportunity which rarely occurs.

Desirous of closing his business in the shortest time possible, he has fully determined to dispose of every article, without regard to cost, at the price he believes they would sell for in the northern cities. He therefore begs leave to invite the attention of merchants who may wish to procure a spring supply without the expense of going to a more distant market.

The real estate, consisting of a brick Store House and frame Dwelling, both in excelent repair, will be sold on accommodating terms or should it be preferred, he will rent the store-house for a term of years to any person who may wish to purchase a part of the stock of goods and continue the business.

About to leave a place where he has spent so many years, he cannot withhold an expression of heartfelt gratitude to the inhabitants of Caswell and the adjoining counties for their kind patronage and uniform friendship during his residence amongst them.

DAVID KYLE.
Milton, March 2—36tf.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons indebted to Malbon Kenyon, (formerly editor of the Milton Gazette) for job printing, advertising and subscription to the Gazette, from paying the same to any other person than myself—as said debts are transferred to me in trust; bearing date 16th February, 1831. Farther, all persons indebted as above named are required forthwith to discharge their respective dues.

WILLIE JONES, Trustee.
March, 2—36.

MARION,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stables, two miles from the town of Halifax, N. C. and will render service at THIRTY-FIVE Dollars the season, payable at its expiration, which may be discharged by THIRTY Dollars cash; FIFTY Dollars to ensure, payable when the fact is ascertained or the property changed. One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence the 15th of February and end the 10th of July. Good pasturage gratis; and mares grained at 50 cents per day; when required. Every attention shall be given to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility for either.

DESCRIPTION.

Marion is a beautiful dark bay, black mane and legs, full five feet two and three quarter inches high, stands well on his feet, and for beauty, elegance, symmetry of form, and purity of blood, he is surpassed by none, and equalled but by few.

PEDIGREE.

He was got by [illegible] Sir Archie, his dam by imported Citizen, his grandam by Alderman, his great grand dam by Roebuck, his g. g. grand dam by Herod, his g. g. g. grand dam by Partner.

BENJ. S. LONG.
March 2d, 1831.—3w36
☞ The Editors of the Milton Gazette, Raleigh Star and Charleston Mercury are requested to insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!
In abundance in Market.
To Owners of Gold Mines, Plantations, and other Property.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is daily visited by capitalist, whose funds are great and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing wholes or shares properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of gold mining companies—or would loan an invest money at reasonable interest satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish to sell or mortgage property—or get cash partners will do well to apply to the subscriber per mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction accompanied with an advance retaining office free of 5 or $10—postage in every instance to be paid.

GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent No, 33 South Foarth st,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—The South North Carolina and Georgia papers will copy the above one month and send in their bills.
March 2—3w36.

Milton Gazette and Piedmont Ad

POETRY.

"The man that hath not music in himself,
Or is not mov'd with the concord of sweet sounds
Fit for treason stratagem, and spoils."
[SHAKESPEARE.

[From Friendship's Offering for 1831.]

THE ACCEPTED.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

Thank you for that down cast look,
And for that blushing cheek—
Would not have you raise your eyes,
I would not have you speak:
Though mute, I deem you eloquent,
I ask no other sign.
While thus your little hand remains
Confidently in mine.

I know you fain would hide from me
The tell-tale tears that steal
Unbidden forth, and half betray
The anxious fears you feel—
From friends long-tried and dearly loved
The plighted bride must part—
Then freely weep—I could not love
A cold unfeeling heart.

I know you love your cottage home,
Where in the summer time,
Your hand has taught the clematis,
Around the porch to climb;
Yon casement with the wild rose screen,
You little garden too
How many fond remembrances
Endear them all to you.

You sigh to leave your mother's roof,
Though on my suit she smiled,
And spurning ev'ry selfish thought,
Gave up her darling child;
Sigh not for her she now may claim,
Kind deeds from more than one—
She'll gaze upon her Daughter's smiles
Supported by her Son!

I thank you for that look—it speaks
Reliance on my truth—
And never shall unkindness wound
Your unsuspecting youth—
If fate should frown, and anxious thought,
Oppress your husband's mind,
Oh never fear to cling to me,—
I could not be unkind.

Come look upon this golden ring—
You have no cause to shrink,
Though oft 'tis galling as the slave's
Indissoluble link!
And look upon yon Church, the place
Of blessing and of prayer—
Before the altar hear my vows—
Who could dissemble there.

MISCELLANY.

[From Mrs. Alaric Watts' New Year's Gift.]
(Selected from the Lady's Book.)

LADY LUCY'S PETITION.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.

'And is my dear Papa shut up in this dismal place, to which you are taking me?' asked the little Lady Lucy Preston, raising her eyes fearfully to the Tower of London, as the coach in which she was seated with Amy Gradwell, her nurse drove under the archway. She trembled, and hid her face in Amy's cloak when they alighted, and she saw the soldiers on guard, and the sentinels with their crossed partizans before the portals of that part of the fortress where the prisoners of State were confined; and where her own father Lord Preston, of whom she was come to take a last farewell, was imprisoned, under sentence of death. 'Yes, my dear child,' returned Amy, sorrowfully, 'my lord your father, is indeed within these sad walls. You are now going to visit him; shall you be afraid of entering this place my dear?' 'No' replied Lady Lucy resolutely, 'I am not afraid of going to any place where my dear papa is.' Yet she clung closer to the arm of her attendant, as they were admitted within the gloomy precincts of the building, and her little heart fluttered fearfully as she glanced around her: and she whispered to her nurse—'was it not here where the young princes, Edward the Fifth, and his brother Richard, Duke of York, were murdered by their cruel uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester.'

'Yes, my love, it was; but do not be alarmed on that account—for no one will harm you,' said Amy, in encouraging tone. 'And was not good Henry Sixth murdered also, by the same wicked Richard?' continued the little girl, whose imagination was filled with the deeds of blood that had been perpetrated in this fatally celebrated place; many of which had been related to her by Bridget, the house-keeper, since her father had been imprisoned in the Tower, on the charge of high treason.

'But do you think they will murder papa, nurse?' pursued the child, as they began to ascend the stairs leading to the apartment in which the unfortunate nobleman was confined.

'Hush! Hush! dear child you must not talk of these things here,' said Amy, 'or they will shut us both up in a room, with bolts and bars instead of admitting us to see my lord your father.'

Lady Lucy pressed closer to her nurse's side and was silent, till they were ushered into the room where her father was; when forgetting every thing else in the joy of seeing him, she sprang into his arms, and covered him with her kisses. Lord Preston was greatly affected at the sight of his child, daughter, and overcome by her passionate demonstrations, of fondness, and his own anguish at the thought of his leaving her an orphan at the tender age of nine years, he clasped her to his bosom, and bedewed her innocent face with tears. 'Why do you cry, dear papa?' asked the little child, who was herself weaping at the sight of his distress. 'And why will you not leave this dismal place and come to your own hall again?' 'Attend to me, Lucy, while I tell you the cause of my grief,' said her father, seating the little girl on his knee. 'I shall never come home again—for I have been condemned to die for high treason; and I shall not leave this place, until they take me forth on Tow-Hill, where they will cut off my head, with a sharp axe and set it up afterwards over Temple Bar, or London Bridge.'

At this terrible intelligence, Lady Lucy screamed aloud and hid her face in her father's bosom, which she wetted with her tears. 'Be composed, my dear child' said Lord Preston, 'for I have much to say to you; and we may never again meet in this world. 'No, no, dear papa! they shall not kill you; for I will cling so fast about your neck, that they cannot cut your head off;—and I will tell them how good you are; and then they will not want to kill you.' 'My dearest love, all this world would be of no use,' said Lord Preston. 'I have offended against the law as it is at present established, by trying to have my old master, King James, restored to the throne, and therefore I must die. Lucy, do you remember that I once took you to Whitehall to see King James, and how kindly he spoke to you?'

'Oh, yes, papa—and I recollect he laid his hand on my head, and said I was like what his daughter, the Princes of Orange was at my age, replied Lady Lucy, with great animation, 'Well, my child, soon after you saw King James at Whitehall, the Prince of Orange, who had married his daughter, came over to England, and drove King James out of his palace and kingdom: and the people made him and the princess of Orange king and queen in his stead!'

'But was it not very wicked of the Princess to take her father's kingdom away from him? I am very sorry King James thought me like her, said Lucy earnestly.

Hush! hush my love—you must not speak thus of the queen. Perhaps she thought she was doing right to deprive her father of his kingdom, because he had embraced the Catholic religion, and it is against the law for a king of England to be a Catholic. Yet I confess I did not think she would consent to sign the death-warrants of so many of her father's old servants, only on account of their faithful attachment to him," said Lord Preston with a sigh.

'I have heard that the Princess of Orange is of a merciful disposition,' said old Amy Gradwell, advancing towards her master, 'and perhaps she might be induced to spare your life, my lord, if your pardon were very earnestly intreated of her by some of your friends.'

'Alas, my good Amy, no one will undertake the perilous office of pleading for an attainted traitor, lest they should be suspected of favoring King James.'

'Dear papa—let *me* go to the queen, and beg for your pardon,' cried Lady Lucy, with a crimsoned cheek and a sparkling eye, 'I will so beg and pray her to spare your life, dear father, that she will not have the heart to deny me.'

'Dear simple child! What could you say to the queen, that would be of any avail?'

'God would teach me what to say,' replied Lady Lucy.

Her father clasped her to his bosom—'But,' said he, thou wouldest be afraid of speaking to the queen, even should you be admitted to her presence, my child.'

'Why should I be afraid of speaking to her, papa! Should she be angry with me, and answer me harshly, I shall be thinking too much of you to care about it; and if she send me to the Tower, and cut off my head, God will take care of my immortal soul.' 'You are right, my child, to fear God, and have no other fear,' said her father. 'He perhaps has put it into thy little heart to plead for thy father's life; which if it be his pleasure to grant I shall indeed feel it a happiness that my child should be the instrument of my deliverence; if it should be otherwise, God's will be done. He will not forsake thy good and dutiful little one, when I am laid low in the dust.'

'But how will my Lady Lucy gain admittance?' asked old Amy, who had been a weeping spectator of this interesting scene.

'I will write a letter to her godmother, the Lady Clarendon, requesting her to accomplish the matter.'

He then wrote a few hasty lines, which he gave to his daughter, telling her that she was to go the next day to Hampton Court, properly attended, and to obtain a sight of Lady Clarendon, who was there in waiting upon the queen, and deliver that letter to her with her own hand. He then kissed his child tenderly, and bade her farewell.

Though the little girl wept as she parted from him, yet she left the Tower with a far more [illegible] than she had entered it; for [illegible] resolution, and her young heart [illegible] hope.

[illegible] before the lark had [illegible] Lady Lucy was up, and dressed herself in a suit of deep mourning, which Amy had provided as the most suitable garb for a child whose only parent was under sentence of death. As she passed through the [illegible] leaning on her nurse's arm, and attended by her confidential secretary and the [illegible] the servants shed tears, and begged of God that he would bless and prosper her. Lady Lucy was introduced to the Countess Clarendon's apartment, before her ladyship had left her bed; and having told her artless story with great earnestness, presented her father's letter.

Lady Clarendon was very kind to her little god-daughter; but she told her plainly that she did not dare to ask her father's life, because her husband was already suspected of holding secret correspondence with his brother-in-law, King James. 'Oh,' said Lucy, 'if I could only see the queen myself, I would not wish any one to speak for me. I would plead so earnestly that she could not refuse me, I am sure!'

'Poor child! What could you say to the queen,' asked the Countess, compassionately. 'God will direct me what to say,' replied Lady Lucy. 'Well, my love, thou shalt have the opportunity,' replied Lady Clarendon, 'but much I fear thy little heart will fail when thou seest the queen face to face.'

Impressed with the piety and filial tenderness of her god-daughter, she hastened to rise and dress that she might conduct her into the palace galary, where the queen usually past an hour in walking, when she returned from Chapel. The Countess, while waiting for the arrival of her majesty, endeavored to divert the anxious impatience of her little friend, by pointing out the portraits to her notice. 'I know the gentleman well,' said Lucy, pointing to a noble full-length portrait of James the Second.

'That is the portrait of Queen Mary's father; and a striking likeness it is,' observed the Countess, sighing—'But hark! Here comes the queen and her ladies from the chapel. Now, Lucy, is the time. I will step into the recess yonder; but you must remain alone, standing where you are. When her majesty approaches kneel and present your father's petition. She who walks before the ladies is the queen. Be of good courage.

Lady Clarendon then made a hasty retreat. Lucy's heart beat violently, when she found herself alone; but her resolution did not fail her. She stood with folded hands, pale, but composed, and motionless as a statue, awaiting the queen's approach; and when her majesty drew near the spot, she advanced a step forward knelt and presented the petition.

The extreme beauty of the child, her deep mourning, the touching sadness of her looks and manner, and above all the streaming tears which bedewed her face, excited the queen's attention and interest. She paused, spoke kindly to her, and took the offered paper; but when she saw the name of Lord Preston her colour rose, she frowned, cast the petition from her, and would have passed on, but Lucy who had watched her countenance with an anxiety that almost amounted to agony, losing all awe for royalty in her fears for her father, put forth her hand, and grasping her robe, cried in an imploring tone, Spare my father! my dear, dear father royal lady!'

Lucy had meant to say many persuasive things: but in her sore distress she forgot them all, and could only repeat, 'Save my father, gracious queen!' till her vehement emotions choaked her voice—and throwing her arms round the queen's knees, she leaned against her majesty's person, and sobbed aloud.

The intense sorrow of a child is always peculiarly touching; but the circumstances under which Lucy appeared were unusually interesting. Queen Mary pitied the distress of her young petitioner; but she considered the death of Lord Preston as a measure of political necessity; she therefore told Lucy mildly, but very firmly, that she could not grant her request. 'But he is good and kind to every one,' said Lucy raising her blue eyes which were swiming in tears, to the face of the queen. 'He may be so to you, child returned her majesty; but he has broken the laws of his country, and therefore he must die.'

'But you *can* pardon him,' replied Lucy,' and I have learned that God has said 'Blessed be the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'

'It does not become a little girl like you to attempt to instruct me, replied the queen, gravely, 'I am acquainted with my duty. I is my place to administer justice impartially, and it is not possible for me to pardon your father, however painful it may be to deny so dutiful a child.'

Lucy did not reply—she only raised her eyes with an appealing look to the queen and then turned them expressively on the portrait of King James. The queen's curiosity was excited by the peculiarly emphatic manner of the child; and she could not refrain from asking why she gazed so earnestly upon that picture. 'I was thinking,' replied Lady Lucy how very strange it was, that you should wish to kill my father, only because he loved *yours* so faithfully.'

This wise and artless reproof, from the lips of childish innocence, went to the very heart of the queen. She raised her eyes to that once dear and honored parent, who, whatever had been his political errors, had ever been the tenderest of fathers to her, and when she thought of him, an exile in a foreign land relying upon the bounty of strangers for his daily bread while she was invested with the royal inheritance, of which he had been deprived, the contrast between her conduct as a daughter and that of the pious child before her, smote on her heart, and she burst into tears.

'Rise dear child,' said she—'I cannot make thee an orphan. Thou hast prevailed; thy father shall not die! thy filial love has saved him!'

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IN THE [illegible]

A Weekly Miscel[illegible]

TO BE

KALEID[illegible]

THE time of the [illegible] will at once conv[illegible] aider. It is intended [illegible] the many colored flowe[illegible] daily spring up in the [illegible] preserve from decay [illegible] genius, which are thro[illegible] on the bleak and des[illegible] world.

It is a subject of s[illegible] of reproach) that Ri[illegible] of Virginia, where th[illegible] much of the literary [illegible] annually congregated, [illegible] devoted to the cause [illegible] dersigned feel confi[illegible] literary pride of the [illegible] wanting to remove, [illegible] Can it, for a momen[illegible] whether a periodical [illegible] with support? Shal[illegible] and the *fracheries of* [illegible] grossing topics? Are [illegible] fect to be humbled and [illegible] the grosser cravers of [illegible] MOND,—shall VIRGINI[illegible] entirely to other Cities [illegible] for mental nutriment? [illegible] mond has within her limits, [illegible] of ennobling emotions, and [illegible] pourtraying and giving life to [illegible] thoughts of the brain. Her young [illegible] her fair daughters, are not insensible [illegible] charms of a cultivated intellect; their sensibilities are not deadened by the enervating influence of a mild and fickle climate; nor are they destitute of that spirit of liberality which alone can cheer and sustain a gleaner in the field of literature.

The culture of the mind is obviously amongst the first of our social duties; and to give a relish to this culture, means as diversified as the operations of thought must be employed. Experience has taught us that our mental exercises must be tinged with novelty and freshness; and in order to render the sober reflections of philosophy endurable the gossamer webs of fancy must occasionally be spread before us. Life must be represented in all its varied aspects—its sombre realities brightened and relieved by the gilded images of imagination.

To the fairer part of creation, the publishers would emphatically appeal. The Ladies' Department will be an object of peculiar care, and by their *smiles* or *frowns* will their prospects flourish or fade. They cannot permit themselves to believe that those who have in charge the intellectual prosperity of the rising generation, who have it so completely in their power to give a virtuous and happy direction to the energies of the infant mind—who, in short, influence and give tone to society, will look with indifference upon a work like this.

Under the persuasion, then, that they will be cheered, encouraged, and sustained, in their labors, they venture themselves as humble pioneers in the cause. They are promised the aid of gifted pens; and by this help, hope to make their KALEIDESCOPE an agreeable reflector of the rich gems of mind and soul. Their columns will be devoted principally to the following subject:

1. Original and selected Moral Tales and Essays.

2. Biographical Sketches of distinguised writers—male and female.

3. Reviews and extracts from new publications.

4. General Miscellany—embracing instructive and amusing Anecdotes, Conundrums, &c., &c.

5. Poetry.

6. News—foreign and domestic.

7. Advertisements—such only as interest the fair.

It will be their especial care, in catering for this weekly repast to avoid every thing that may have the slightest tendency to violate the precepts of virtue and morality, or raise a blush on beauty's cheek; and it will be their pride to render their periodical a welcome visiter every where—whether in the mansion of the great or the cottage of the lowly.

TERMS.—The KALEIDESCOPE will be printed on a Superroyal Sheet— superfine paper-) —small new type, at $3 00 per annum, which may be discharged by the payment of $2 50 in advance. Advertisements at the usual rates.

The first No. will be issued so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant it (500,) have entered their names on our list. Subscription papers to be returned by the 25th of April.

☞ All letters and communications by mail. must be post paid. Address Bennett & Hill, Richmond, Va.

T. M. BENNETT.
W. R. HILL.

☞ Postmasters and others, at a distance, who exert themselves to obtain subscribers, shall receive 10 per cent, or the fifth paper *gratis*.

☞ Editors throughout the State, friendly to the object, will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions.

HANDBILLS & BLANKS,
Neatly executed, to order, with promptness and despatch.

No Tariff of Pri[illegible]
FREE TRAD[illegible]
Earthenware, Lookin[illegible]
&c.
THOS. J. BARRO[illegible]
Importers, 88 *Water-s*[illegible]

OFFER for sale, the largest and assortment of *Earthenware, Gl[illegible] and gilt Looking Glasses, &c.* which market will afford, comprising ever[illegible] riety of the newest patterns. Th[illegible] most cordial thanks to their friends i[illegible] States, for their support in the [illegible] carrying on against them, for their [illegible] a combination in fixing the tariff [illegible] kery, throughout the trade. It is [illegible] ble to the influence of our Southern [illegible] have been enabled to survive thes[illegible] trying situations exposed to the co[illegible] and capital of the whole trade, under our ruin and expulsion from busines[illegible] ourselves to our friends to give th[illegible] faction in our power as regards the goods, the excellence of our packets [illegible] of our prices for Cash or City Ac[illegible] in return, solicit from them a conti[illegible] patronage, and particularly request [illegible] influence with their friends to exert as we trust the cause is one they ar[illegible] in, and much benefit will accrue i[illegible] friendly acts in this way. It has [illegible] Combination was broken up. As [illegible] this is true, and all, we think, frie[illegible] allow that we have effected this c[illegible] do assure our friends, that at no p[illegible] commenced our system of unbacked [illegible] in greater want of assistance than [illegible] moment. This combination of pe[illegible] means untried for effecting our ruin, [illegible] revive the old systems our credit a[illegible] assisted in every shape, or import[illegible] and stopped in every [illegible] sufficient to intimidate the manufa[illegible] plying us:—In fine, no vexation or [illegible] the malice men could devise has be[illegible] this struggle to subdue us. We ask [illegible] every friend of a free trade to come [illegible] port and pledge ourselves to give [illegible] to repent of their liberality.

T. J. BA[illegible]
88 Water-street, [illegible]
31–B3[illegible]w.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh [illegible] ville Journal, Western Carolin[illegible] Recorder, Milton Gazette, Fay[illegible] ton Gazette, Newbern [illegible] Free Press, will please insert the [illegible] ously to the amount of five dollars, [illegible] ward their accounts to the subscri[illegible]